SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1872. Amusements To-Day.

Booth's Theatre-Julius Cassar. Matiner. Bowery Theatre-fluffalo Bill, Bowery Theatre-Bufalo Bill,
Brynnt's Opera House -(th av. and 95d rt.
Fifth Avenue Theatre-Divorce. Mather.
Grand Opera House-L'Africaine. Matines.
Niblo's Garden—The Black Crook, Matthee, Nible's Garden-the Black Cross. Nations.

New York Circus - Hab Ha, opp. Acalemy of Maile. Matine
Olympic Theatre-Hampty Dumpty. Matines.

Ban Francisco Minstrels-155 Broadway.

Et. James Theatre-Marrige. Matines.

Tony Pastor's Opera House-Ury Dock Chip Girl. Matin. Theatre Comlque A Marning with Judge Dowling. Matige Thirty-fourth Street Theatre Star Combination. Union Square Thentro Bad Dickey, Matinee, Wallack's Thentro - The Veteran Matinee, Wood's Thentro - Darling Matinee,

For the accommodation of up-town residents, adver ates at the up-town advertisement offices 54 1-2 Wes Thirty-second street, Junetion of Broadway and Sixti venue, and 308 West Twenty-third street, opposite Frand Opera House, from S A. M. to S P. M.

NATIONAL REFORM TICKET.

for President : LYMAN TRUMBULL, OF ILLINOIS.

> for Vice President: SAMUEL J. TILDEN. OF NEW YORK.

The Labor Reform Ticket.

The Labor Reform Convention at Cin minnati on Thursday nominated Judge DAVID DAVIS of Illinois, Republican, for President, and Gov. JOEL PARKER of New Jersey, Democrat, for Vice-President.

This is by no means a weak ticket. Judge Davis is an able man, conservative in his instincts like most lawyers and judges, spotless in character, fearless and conscien tious in the discharge of duty. He was the life-long friend of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, who appointed him a Judge of the United States Supreme Court and selected him to be the executor of his last will and testament. Never an extreme Republican, indeed pever much of a politician, Judge DAVE went along with Lincoln in all the mea ures of the war; but when the noted MIL-LIGAN case came up for judgment in the Supreme Court, the question being upon the validity of a sentence pronounced by a military court in Indiana during the rebellion, he manfully declared his opinion against the will and the feeling of the Re publican party, and MILLIGAN and his fellow Copperheads were discharged from the punishment they were suffering. This decision has given Judge Davis much popu-Republicans esteem him all the more on account of it. We should add that he is a man of wealth, and what is more, of most excellent wit, and genial social qualities Altogether Judge Davis possesses valuable elements of strength as a candidate.

Against him, on the other hand, is the fact that since reaching maturity he has never been anything but a Judge. He has no familiarity with executive, nor even with legislative business. He has not been trained in the work of a statesman, and a statesman is what we ought to have for the next President. Moreover, he is now a Justice on the bench of the Supreme Court, and the people, though repeatedly invited, have never yet consented to take a Justice of that Court and make him President The reason of this popular unwillingness i obvious; a Judge, and especially a Judge of long standing, ought not to meddle much with party affairs, or know much of nominating conventions: while the disci-pline and mental habits of a Judge are not those which qualify a man for important executive functions.

For these reasons, while recognizing the distinguished merits of Judge Davis, and greatly as we respect the action of the Labor Convention, his nomination cannot until we are better advised, command our support. We still remain of the opinion that the best candidate for reformers of overy sort, and for honest men of every party, is LYMAN TRUMBULL of Illinois.

## Great Britain, Russia, and the United States.

The British press manifests a lively interest in the recent diplomatic squabble be tween Russia and the United States, so gratuitously forced upon us by our Administration. The matter is fully dis russed, not only by the leading newspapers, but by the magazines and re riews. Even the able and dignified Speclator considers the question in all its aspects. The United States and Russia being slike an object of jealousy and apprehention to Great Britain, a fine spirit of fairness and impartiality is generally displayed in treating the subject. The position of the United States is a perpetual menace to her possessions on this continent, and Rus sia keeps her in perpetual apprehension re specting her Indian territories. Any event which promises to disturb the traditiona harmony and good understanding between the two countries is therefore hailed with undisguised satisfaction. The Alaska purthase created no small uneasiness in the English Cabinet, as indicating the earnest desire of Russia to strengthen the bond of union and good fellowship with the United States, her policy having previously been to maintain all her territory intact and increase it by new acquisitions. The sale of Russian America was characterized as a breach of all Muscovite traditions, intended to conciliate, by a conspicious exhibition of Reference to the claim of the Union to rule the entire continent, the deepest pride of the American people. The Spectator says the American people were not indisposed to welcome Russian advances with demon strative warmth. We were angry with France for her Mexican policy, and with Great Britain for her Southern sympathies and hence were specially gratified by th course of Russia during the rebellion; and is our particular intellectual foible is said to be admiration for the grandiose, we were touched by reflections on the immense exent of the Russian dominions.

The most intelligent and well-informed Englishmen, whether in the Government or connected with the press, have no accurate or clear conception of the relations of the American Government to the people o the Union. The Spectator says the people Always follow and never lead the Govern ment, and instances the Mason and Sur-DELL affair, in which the first wave of the President's hand instantly changed the illjudged resolution of the masses. The more intelligent men of the masses never approved of the seizure of the Trent. Whether the act was in conformity with interna tional law, they did not care to consider The Union was in supreme peril, and being fully occupied with the rebels, we could sot afford to risk a rupture with England.

When we were in a dispute with Great Britain about the northwestern boundary, President Polk announced the doctrine of fifty-four-forty or fight; but the people said no, and he backed down to the parallel of forty-nine without a struggle. Gen JACKSON was inclined to quarrel with Louis Philippe on a question of money, but the people would not consent.

The Spectator says the bonds which unite England to this country are too strong to be severed by any trick of Russian diplomacy. This is undoubtedly true, but not for the reason given by the Spectator. The implication is that an alliance between Russia and the United States is impossible because the Czar has nothing to offer in return for aid which in any serious contin genev might involve war. It says Russia 'could not prevent the Canadians from defending themselves, or us from sweeping American commerce from the ocean; whil the serious diversion she could create would be a movement with which Americans do not sympathize." With respect to our commerce, much of it has already been swept from the ocean, thanks to the wis dom of the Administration and the legis lation of its supporters in Congress,

continue the traffic with the United States

which she finds so profitable, and which is

The Robber Robeson.

The press in every part of the country

are paying attention to the exposure re

cently commenced in THE SUN of the enor

mous robberies of the Treasury perpe

trated by George M. Robeson and his as

sociates in guilt. Along with other jour-

nals the Missouri Republican calls for an

nvestigation by Congress, and for an

honest, impartial committee, selected t

detect the whole truth, and not to white

wash villainy. The points to be examine

are stated as follows:

"Let us have a clean exhibit of the whole busine from beginning to ond. Let it be ascertained wheth the CATTELL family supply the Philadelphia, Brookly and Mare Island navy yards with all the articles cosumed therein, without any competition whateve whether a party by the name of Broows has been choken of the Washington Navy Yard Ring by a live oak ce Lack worth a half million; whether the Tennessee setting is the worth only \$33,000; whether the iron plan when it is worth only \$33,000; whether the iron plan

If a thorough-going committee can be

btained, it will be found that the above

specifications set forth but a part of Robe-

on's plundering. In all the history of

public robbery in this country, or any

other, there is nothing recorded, not even

he great robberies of the Tammany Ring

hat can surpass the achievements of Pres

dent Grant's present Secretary of the

The Washington Tammany.

The investigation into the proceedings

of GRANT's Board of Public Works, which

s progressing in Washington, has not at-

tracted much attention, as the evidence

rought before the committee has include:

such a mass of technical details of engi

neering work that it is a somewhat difficult

natter to select from it the significant facts

which show the recklessness and incompe

tency of the men who are squandering tax

payers' money for the benefit of favored

ontractors and the Seneca Sandstone

As the proceedings of GRANT'S Board

have usually been kept secret, it has been

no easy task for those who urged the in-

vestigation to bring to light the particulars

of many of the abuses which are believed to

exist, and of course the members of the

plundering Board give no information that

is not extorted from them by imperative

demands from the Investigating Commit-

tee. Even the information reluctantly

furnished by the District authorities is said

to be in many instances inaccurate; as, for

instance, in the statement submitted by

them of salaries paid, where over twenty

elerks receiving salaries ranging from

\$1,000 to \$2,000 a year were omitted. But

with all thee disadvantages to contend

against, the petitioners have succeeded in

It has been proved that under an appro

priation of the old Councils of ₹600 to trin

and grade a small portion of F street

GRANT'S Board has projected and com

pleted alterations which will cost the city

300,000, and damage property by the

change of grade to a still greater amount.

For what is called the Seventh street im

provement \$2,500 was appropriated by the

Legislature. The Board declared that this

sum was a misprint for \$25,000, and there-

apon proceeded to construct a road which,

according to the sworn testimony of their

own engineer, will cost at least \$125,000

and probably more. The expenses incurred

on the canal amount to \$184,000, with an ad-

litional claim of \$60,000 by the contractors

or a change of plan, and the Board admits

that the work is a failure. It is now pro-

posed to fill up the canal and in its place

construct a large sewer, which wil

cost from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000, a portion

of it being already under construction.

The plan of this sewer is such that practi-

cal engineers say it will fill up when the

first heavy rain occurs, and prove not

only useless but a source of mischief at

Other equally damaging facts have al-

ready been developed, showing rank cor-

the time a free outlet is most necessary.

diciting some astonishing admissions.

are stated as follows:

Navy.

every year increasing in importance.

Jourson, who was indicted for embezzling \$50,000 while assistant cashler in the Treasury of he United States, when brought up for trial ac As to the power of the Canadians to de knowledged his guilt, but was discharged on its fend themselves, there is no subject upon eing shown that he had given testimony conwhich the average British mind labors un erning his offence before Mr. LYNCH's comm der such gross misapprehension, or is mor ee, which is making an investigation into the generally abused. We have no dispositio xpenditures of the Treasury, as an act passed n 1857 provides that a witness examined before a committee of Congress shall not be proceeded to possess ourselves of the British domin ions in North America, certainly not in gainst in the courts touching any matter upo derogation of the rights of England, or in which he gave evidence. Subsequently it was opposition to the wishes of the juhabitants scertained that an act passed in 1862 repealed of Canada. But it is stuff and nonsense of hat portion of the former act exempting a wit the most peurile description to talk of Caness from prosecution; and on Monday last ada defending herself against the United JOHNSON was again arraigned in the Crimin States. There are twenty millions of people directly interested in the peaceful navi ourt in Washington, and, after pleading guilty o the indictment which had been found age him, was sentenced to one year's imprisonmen gation of the lakes which lie between our oil and that of the Dominion. Five-sixth n the Washington jail-a sentence which is con sidered as equivalent to five years in an ordinary of them live this side of the boundary line enitentiary-and to pay back the amount c and one-sixth are subjects of Queen Vic ezzled. Now that this question of the liability toria. The Canadians are as deeply con of witnesses before Congressional committees to cerned in the maintenance of amicable re prosecution has been settled, President GRAN lations as curselves. To suppose them ca will probably carry into execution his design of pable of disturbing the commercial interrosecuting the merchants who exposed th bribe-taking practices of the Custom House officourse between the two countries, involv cers of this city. The Springfield Republican says ing the utter destruction of their materia hat by direction of the President the Attorney prosperity, on a merely sentimental view General has ordered the District Attorney to of the relations between the Imperial Gov read over the testimony taken before the Senate ernment and that of the United States, is to ommittee, and to prosecute all persons who mpute to them a degree of fatuity such as have given bribes to facilitate their business a no sane people were ever afflicted with. the Custom House with as much rigor as the officers who received the bribes. For many For a large portion of the year the St. Lawrence is closed by frosts hardly less severe onths the merchants of New York have been than the rigor of an arctic winter, thu at the mercy of the harples of the Custom House. and the President has turned a deaf car to their solating the Canadians from all externa omplaints, even when urged by men so high assistance, and placing the Dominion with n his confidence as A. T. STEWART. But when her less than four millions of people entire these merchants dare to bring their wrongs bely at the mercy of her neighbors on thi fore a Congressional committee, GRANT loses no side of the border. me in invoking the terrors of the law against This brief statement of the case is suffithem for acceding to the corrupt demands of ejent to show the fullacy of the expecta is own officials, though if they had refused to tions of England that Canada can defend do so they would have been made to suffer for heir neglect. The public will appreciate this nerself, to say nothing of her disposition to action perfectly, as an act of exceedingly mean

> Why do not the parties having it in harge publish Dr. HORACE GREELEY'S letter leclining to sign the call for the Republican Naonal Convention? He has stated that he has ot retained a copy, but that he will be glad to have those who have one furnish the documen o the public. By all means let us have it. We are confident that it will prove very interesting reading.

revenge upon those who have presumed to in-

erfere with the shameless plunder of the mer-

cantile community which has been carried on by

ntimate friends of the President.

ruption or a degree of ignorance and stu-

pidity almost beyond belief-if not a mix-

ture of both. And these are the "improve-

ments" so highly commended by President

rom Michigan while Mr. ALLEN was there, bu

e came in with the HARRISON Administration

Mr. PORTER is still living, although an older man

than Mr. ALLEN. In the great days of the Sen

ate Mr. Allen held no high rank as an orator of

statesman, but at the present time he would be

more distinguished. He spoke frequently, and

always in a tone so loud and boisterous that

wag in the gallery once compared him to

Chinese gong. The comparison was so apt as t

ickle the fancy of everybody, and it made so

feep an impression on the President of the

Senate, Mr. SOUTHARD, that the next time

ALLEN rose to speak the President recognized

The defaulting Treasury clerk, SETH

him as the " Senator from China."

GRANT in his last message.

The Spaniards say that the Cuban revoution is virtually suppressed, but official reports rom the Government of the Republic of Cuba are to hand, by way of St. Thomas, to the 23d ult. In these documents are consolidated the reports of the military commanders of the Liberating army all over the island, from the extreme eastern end, from Bayamo, from Las Tunas, from Camaguey, and Las Villas. They one of which the Spanish armies have either been outed or driven back. When these despatche left the seat of the Government on Jan. 24, it was known there that very severe fighting had been going on at Bayates, a hactenda in the urisdiction of Guantanamo, between the city of that name and Sagua de Tanamo, on the north coast. The result was not positively known b the President when the messenger with the mail left for the coast, but as far as then reported the advantage was with the patriots As it is known that Gen. MAXIMO GOMEZ had oncentrated all his forces, some 3,000 men, in ne jurisdiction of Guantanamo, and that he had managed to divide the Spanish army opeating against him into two bodies out of sup orting distance of each other, it is probable hat he had attacked one of them. That he ha een victorious is best evinced by the silence o e Spaniards, for although a month has elapsed ince the battle, the Havana papers have not even mentioned the occurrence.

The Boston Herald takes a practical ew of the subject when it says that Senator Wilson would deserve better of his fellow citi zens if he were in Washington voting for reforms nstead of in New Hampshire repeating stale promises of them.

It is evident that a strong effort will be made to whitewash Senator CLAYTON, the man who issued a fraudulent certificate of election to Congressman EDWARDS, and is implicated in many other election frauds. GRANT's Washing on organ says that Gov. CLAYTON railled more Republicans under his banner than any man ever connected with the politics of Arkansas, and that the investigation into his case is being prosecuted only in the interest of the Dem cratic party. The truth is that GRANT, by his indecent championship of CLAYTON, has ruined his prospects among the honest Republicans of Arkansas, and wants his serviceable friend to use in the coming election. A man who does not hesitate to vote a whole graveyard full of corpses, can safely be relied upon to roll up a big vote for GRANT next November, if the Senate will be sufficiently subservient to the Presi ent's wishes to suffer a continuance of the igno miny which CLAYTON'S occupation of a Senaorial chair brings upon that body. Since the reconstruction of Arkansas that State has been inder the absolute control of this man CLAYon and his creatures. During that time, beally drawn from the people in cash, the State debt has been increased from about \$3,500,000 to some \$19,000,000; while the annual expenses of he State Government are nine times greater than efore reconstruction. Jobbery of the most in uitous character has flourished unchecked, and elections have been systematically governed by fraud. It has cost the State annually for abile printing more than three times as much s the entire expense of the Government be ore the rebellion, the State printer being the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. By silencin. the Senate it is thought that CLAYTON's contro of Arkansas politics can be maintained, and hi offuence brought to bear in aid of GRANT's re-

Mr. Voornees yesterday advocated in the House of Representatives the recognition of the belligerency of the Cubans. Mr. GARFIELD regretted the discussion on account of the deli ate nature of our relations with England and Spain. Healthy medicine is frequently unpleas ant; but delay in the case of rendering justice o Cuba will not render the dose more palatable o the Administration.

Deposit your money in the Mutual Bersavings Bank, Sun Building, opposite City Hall. I est commences on the lat of every month.—Adv.

Sufferers from rheumatism should take Hazard & Caswell's god liver oil.—Aug.

THE BATTLE FOR REFORM.

SENATOR TRUMBULL'S SPEECH OF THE SUMNER RESOLUTION. The Public Welfare Above the Interests of

The papers speak of WILLIAM F. ALLEN Party-Showing the Insincerity of the Grant Reformers-Teaching Morton the Meaning of True Republicanism. of Ohio, as the only surviving associate in the Senate of Messrs. CLAY, WEBSTER, and CALHOUN, luring the administration of Mr. VAN BUREN Washington, Feb. 23.-At the expiration f the morning hour the Senate resumed the This is probably correct. Augustus C. PORTER f Niagara Falls, was a member of the Senat

sideration of the resolution to investigate the lleged sales of arms to French agents. Mr. Cols (Rep., Cal.) moved that the final vote n the resolution be taken at 5 P. M

Mr. HARLAN (Rep., Iowa) objected. Mr. Cole asked him to suggest some other our at which this interminable discussion

hould be brought to an end.

Mr. HARLAN said he was willing that the vote ould be taken now. Mr. Cole said that proposition was impracticac, because it was evident several Senators in

tended to speak on the subject to-day. SENATOR TRUMBULL'S SPEECH. Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., III.) then addressed the enate. He said every effort at reform made in his body is met by assaults upon those make the effort, by aspersions upon their mo tives, and by charges of bad party faith. Ques tions affecting the purity of the Government and the welfare of the public are, in the opinion of some members of this body who assume to be the peculiar exponents of the Republican party,

SUBORDINATE THE PUBLIC WELFARE TO PARTY, stands the Senator from Indiana (Morton). In the discussion of the resolution under consideration, he had devoted two or three hours to assaults upon those who have felt it to be their duty to move this investigation; and not content with that he has taken occasion to wander away from the subject and talk about a Senatorial cabal. I do not know by what authority any member of this body assumes to be the peculiar exponent of the Republican party, or even of the Administration. I intend to say something in reply to the reported assaults that have been made by those who assume to be better Republicans than their fellow Senators. I intend to show the course of these Senators, and before I have done, unless I misunderstand what the principles of the Republican party are, I think I shall be able to show that he who stands foremost here on alloce asions to denounce others as assaulting the party, has himself forgotten the principles on which the Republican party was founded, and is himself at war with them.

MORTON'S STANDARD OF DUTY. SUBORDINATE THE PUBLIC WELFARE TO PARTY.

MORTON'S STANDARD OF DUTY.

Mr. Trumbull then reviewed the course of the majority in the Senate on the question of removing Mr. Summer from the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations, on the resolution to investigate the management of the New York Custom House, and on the pending resolution, and insisted that on each and all of these questions the majority had avowedly acted, not with reference to the right or wrong involved, but wholly with reference to the supposed interests of the party. The Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton), speaking of the position of Mr. Summer, had boldiy said that the question was not as to the propriety of the act but was whether the majority intended to stand by the organization and usages of the party. That was a standard of duty for Senators acting under oath! When it was proposed to investigate the abuses in the New York Custom House the Senator from Indiana did all he could to defeat it, but now he boasts that it has vindicated itself from the suspicion that it was MORTON'S STANDARD OF DUTY. at it, but now he boasts that it has vindicate itself from the suspicion that it was

That committee had not yet made its report, and he (Mr. Trumbull) would not assall it, but its conduct in making the investigation was public, and was somewhat remarkable. The committee had been instructed to inquire into the official abuses in the Custom House; to inquire whether the officials had improperly interfered with the freedom of election; whether they had not interfered improperly in the organization of conventions, &c.; but it had undertaken also to inquire into the conduct of the people. Witnesses who testified that the Custom House officers had interfered with the Legislature of New York were asked whether they were not there themselves for the same purpose, as if the people had not a right to take part in politica, and as if the committee could call the people to account for their political action. He had seen it stated, too, that notice had been given that the witnesses brought before the committee for the purpose of exposing corruption and malfeasance in office were themselves to be prosecuted—a good way to encourage witnesses to testif: Again, upon the pending resolution. A WHITEWASHING COMMITTEE.

the same old cry of "Party! Party!" had been raised, and the alters who moved the resolution were threatened with fine and imprisonment. He would not comment on the motives of Senators, but the people were thoroughly aroused against fraud and corruption everywhere, and they would understand the motives of these Schators very well. The Senator from Indiana (Morton), not content with speaking for the Republican party, assumed to know all about what all political parties were going to do. He had foretold what would be the course of the Democratic party and of the Liberal Republican party, though if the latter had any existence at all as a distinct organization, he (Trumbull) was not aware of it. He denied Mr. Morton's authority to speak for the Liberal Republicans or for the Republican party; but the Senator from Indiana had also denounced the platform of the Liberal Republicans as anti-Republican and essentially Democratic, and he would now undertake to show that the man who held that view did sot know THE SAME OLD CRY OF " PARTY! PARTY!"

THE MEANING OF REPUBLICANISMS He then went over the resolutions in the plat-form one by one, and insisted that they were all in complete accord with the principles of the Republican party. They were the principles he had contended for through all his public life, and, God helping him, he would contend for them to the end.

Mr. MOUTON said Mr. Trumbyll had come into them to the end.

Mr. Moiston said Mr. Trumbull had come into the Senate with a prepared greech containing two things—an attack upon him (Mr. Morton), and a defence of the Missouri Liberai Republican movement and its platform. It was unnecessary for him to show further than he had shown already that that was a movement designed to divide and

DEFEAT THE DEPUBLICAN PARTY.

He was sorry that M. Trumouli had identified himself with it, but as he and done so, others could not do less than recognize he fact. Mr. Trumbull had pretended that there was no evidence that the Cincinnati Convention was to make a nomination for the Presidency. He (Mr. Morton) thought there was no doubt about that; but he would have the Secretary read from the speech of Gov. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, the leader of the movement, to show that a nomination was to be made by that Convention. Gov. Brown in that speech delicately intimated that he expected the nomination bimself, but at the same time expressed a willingness to stand aside for a stronger man from another State, and he (Mr. Morton) believed it was generally understood that the Senator (Mr. Trumbull) was to be the candidate. The people generally understood that the Senator had DEFEAT THE DEPUBLICAN PARTY.

STEPPED OUT OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY STEPPED OUT OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY—stepping, however, within easy returning distance—and was standing with his back all chalked over, "Barkis is willin." [Laughter.] If that impression was wreng, this was a good opportunity to correct it; but the Senator had not availed himself of it. The Senator had reviewed the Liberal Republican platform and endorsed it, and had expressed astonishment that he (Mr. Morton) called it essentially Democratic. Those who remembered what he had said on that subject knew that he had based his criticism on the pivotal resolution of the platform which declared the Ku-Klux law unconstitutional, and upon which the Ku-Klux themselves would be willing to stand. Speaking of the causes for suspending the habeas corpus act, Mr. Morton said that there was

STILL A REBELLION EXISTING at the South, with a regular military organization, armed with better arms than those that
were sold by the Chief of Ordnance, and which
afterwards passed into the hands of the French.
He had heard it said, and he believed that more
men had been killed and wounded by the Kublux in the South during the last four years
than were killed in the war of ISI2. Mr. Morton
then criticled Mr. Trumbull's yotes on the
Amnesty bill, and insisted that if he and Mr.
Tipton had voted for the bill as amended, instead of against it, it would have passed by
three-fourths yote. The Senator (Mr. Trumbull)
talked much about

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM,

but he had been informed to-day that that very Senator had made one hundred and three recom-mendations to office since the Administration came into power.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he had no means of knowing exactly how many he had made, but he was satisfied that in the last five years he had not made a dozen recommendations, and that there were no men in office who had been placed there at his request.

Mr. Montron said he was authorized to say that Mr. Trumbull had made one hundred and three recommendations.

that Mr. Trumbull had made one hundred and three recommendations.

Mr. Trumbull L said he would like to see the evidence of it. He hoped Mr. Morton would offer a resolution which would let them see who had made most recommendations.

Mr. Morron said he would not offer that resolution, but if Mr. Trumbull would offer it, he would vote for it. This afternoon he had seen a tabulated statement which showed that Mr. Trumbull had made one hundred and three recommendations to office. The Senator had charged that he (Mr. Morton) had attempted to defeat investigation by raising the cry of "party." That charge was not true, and no evidence could be adduced to support it. But he acknowledged that

HE WAS A PARTY MAN

me was a paker mas

not for the sake f the party, but because the
party was an indispensible instrument for the
enforcement of the principles which he believed
necessary for the salvation and preservation of
the country. The Senator from Illinois had, for
many years, been as good a party man as any
one. He had repeatedly received nominations

at the hands of a Republican caucus, and been raised by the party to the highest office but one. In the Government. What had changed him? Was it the prospect of receiving a higher office at the hands of another party? If so let him declare his disposition. He has been honored (said Mr. Morton) with the confidence of the Republican party for nearly twenty years. If he

dectare his disposition. He has been hor (said Mr. Morton) with the confidence of Republican party for nearly twenty years, now intends to desert it, let him say so, or intends to come forward and SUPPORT THE NOMINEE.

of the 5th of June, now is a good time to say it. If he says he will support that nominee it will give me much joy. I do not want the Senator or any man to leave us, but if he intends to leave us I want to know it. As I said the other day, I don't want to be cheated, and I don't want to be cheated, and I don't want my party to be cheated. Breckinridge and Toombs and Slidell, having decided to go into rebellion, staid behind in this chamber to betray the Government and the country. I hope their example will not be followed by others. If they mean to leave us I can bid them a kind good-by, but I am not willing that they shall remain and fight us from our own camp.

Mr. Nye (Rep., Nev.) obtained the floor, but yielded to a motion to go into executive session. At %45 P. M. the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

SOME NEW BOOKS

The Modern System of Whist Playing. Lovers of the game of whist will find it reatly to their advantage to study The Theory of the Modern Scientific Game of Whist, by WII LIAM POLE. (G. W. Carleton & Co.) It is a small book, clearly written and easily understood, and the maxims it enunciates commend themselves at once to the mind as being founded in good sense and confirmed by experience. The most ecomplished player can derive help from it, while to the beginner it will impart instruction which he might spend years in acquiring by his

own unaided efforts.

The basis of Mr. Pole's system is combinin the hands of each pair of partners, and treating the two as one, instead of playing them sepa-rately. That is, he makes the game a contest of twenty-six cards or one side against twenty-six on the other, instead of a quadrangular struggle of the thirteen cards of each hand against all the rest of the table. To effect this object he points out ways in which the two partners may, without folding the laws of the game, inform one another of the contents of their hands, and thereafter play for their joint instead of for their individual benefit. Of course, since the on end of both is to win the greatest number of tricks possible, and it matters not which partner wins them, it is for their mutual advantage that each should sacrifice his own cards whenever the sacrifice will result in a greater profit to his partner. But if each plays as if he alone were concerned in the result, his ally becomes i some measure his antagonist, and assists the common enemy.

In order that partners may thus know, as early as possible in the game, what cards they hold on joint account, Mr. Pole insists on one general system of play being adopted and followed on all but pressing occasions. Otherwise a playe will continually mislead his partner, and the two will be at cross purposes when they should be acting in concert. He therefore follows the game from its opening to its conclusion, and lays down a set of rules which not only have the advantage of serving, when obeyed, as indications of the condition of a player's hand, but are admirable in themselves for strategic excel-

The first and most important of these rules is. that the player having the first lead should in-variably lead from his longest suit, except trumps; that is, the suit of which he has the most, not the highest, cards. Mr. Pole discusses the other methods of leading off in common use. and exposes their defects with a conclusivene that leaves little doubt of the soundness of his own recommendations. Where five or more trumps are held he makes leading from them imperative, and gives excellent reasons for do-

To the question, Which card of a long suit should be led? Mr. Pole answers by showing the result of leading various cards, but advises in general the selection of the lowest. For example, with ace, king, and three small cards, the lead of a small card establishes the command of the suit. There are, however, exceptions to this rule, such as arise from the risk of being trumped, or the desire of forcing out higher cards.

On the subject of returning a partner's lead Mr. Pole has written probably the most valuable part of his treatise, and that which we would especially commend to whist players. He exlains the methods of strengthening a partner's hand, and of informing him what cards remain in the player's own hand. Two things he insists on: one is that a player must get rid of the command of his partner's hand, and the e highest he has left of the suit, and not the lowest.

Other valuable maxims laid down by Mr. Pole are to discard from short or weak suits, and no from long ones; never to lead a single card with three or fewer trumps to make them when you can, with more, reserve them; to play the owest of a sequence, except in leading; to retain the turn-up card as long as possible; and more of the same kind. The book concludes with the following rhymes, which are a good epitome of its contents:

If you the modern game of whist would know, From this great principle its precepts flow: Treat your own hand as to your partner's joined, And play not one slone, but both combined. Your first lead makes your partner understand What is the chief component of your hand. And hence there is necessity the strongest That your first lead be from your suit that's longest In this, with one and king, lead king, then one; with king and given, king also has first place; with dee, given, king also has first place; with one, given, kinger, lead are and then the given with acc, your small ours, nor should first be seen with given, kinger, ten, you let the given precede in other cases you the lowest lead.

Ere you return your friend's, your own suit play; But trumps you must return without delay. When you return your partner's lead, take pains To lead him back the best your hand contains, If you received not more than three at 18st; if you had more you may return the worst. But if you hold the master cara, you're bound in most cases to play it second round. Whene'er you want a lead, 'tis seldom wrong To lead up to the weak or through the strong.

In second hand your lovest should be played, Unless you mean "trump signal" to be made or if you've king and queen, or ace and king. Then one of these will be the proper thing. Mind well the rules for trumps; you'll often need them WHEN YOU HOLD FIVE, 'TIS ALWAYS RIGHT TO LEAD WHEN YOU HOLD FIVE, 'TIS ALWAYS RE THEM. Or if the lead won't come in time to you, Then signal to your partner so to do. Watch also for your partner's trump request: To which, with less than four, play out your best. To lead through honors turned up is bad play, Unless you want the trump suit cleared away.

When second hand a doubtful trick you see, Don't trump it, if you hold more triums than three; But having three or less, trump fearlessly. When weak in trumps yourself, don't force your friend But always force the adverse strong trump hand. For sequences, stern custom has decreed The lowest you must play, if you don't lead. When you discard, treak suits you ought to choose, For strong ones are too valuable to lose.

A chapter is also devoted to the explanation of the technical terms used in the book, which greatly assists in understanding it.

Strengthening Our Harbor Defences, WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The Fortification bill, as matured by the Committee on Appropriations, con-tains the following items:

For Malne-Forts George, \$20,000; Proble, \$42,500; Sesmirell, \$42,500; battery on Portland Head, \$50,00. Tor Massactisetts—Forts Warra, \$50,00; Youdbury, \$44,60; Independence, \$42,500 Anims, \$50,00; Willet's Ports, \$76,500; Wood, \$17,000; Hamilton, \$40,00; for a fort on the sight of Fort Tompkins, \$50,00; Battery Seventy-two chousand dollars are among the seventy-two chousand dollars are among the signal of the sight o Hudson, \$17,000,
Seventy-two chousand dollars are appropriated for
Fort Millin, and \$42,000 for a new fort opposite Fort
Delaware.

Appropriations have been made for the forts in the
South and on the Pacific cost, including Hampion
Roads, \$12,000, Monitrie, \$35,000; Sampter, \$55,000.

The other appropriations for fortifications amount to
nearly \$2,000,000.

The "Baggestions of the Past," now publishing in the Galagy, are admirable specimens of a sort a gossipy historical writing that is always full of inte gossipy has oriental writing that is always full of inter-est. They relate to the politics of former days, and to events at Washington in which Henry Glay, Daniel Webster, Gen. Jackson, President Tyler, and other cele-brated persons bore a part. So attractive are the recollections and ancedotes with which the writer abounds, and so pleasant and racy is his style, that critics generally attribute his work to Mr. Thurlow rities generally attribute his work to Mr. Thurlow Weed. This, however, is a mistake. The write:, though not a youth. Is considerably the junior of Mr. Weed, and is experiences have fain in a somewhat different dire ion from those of the former dictator of New York.

pleasing and eloquent speaker

THE ALABAMA TUMULT.

Envl Granville's Note Discussed in the Washington Cabinet-A Copy Refused for Pub-lication-The Substance of the Note.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.-The note of Earl Granville, sent to Secretary Fish through Gen. Schenck, was read to the Cabinet to-day. . general conversation ensued, continuing several hours, in which the merits of the questions presented concerning the interpretation of the Treaty of Washington were discussed. There may be a further conference on the subject, when the reply of the Secretary of State to the friendly note shall have been prepared. While this Government does not seem dispo

ed to modify its statement of the case, it will

doubtless respond to the British objections in

such a spirit as will show an earnest desire for settlement of the questions at issue in a manne altogether honorable to both nations, through
the tribunal of arbitrators provided by the treaty. This is known to be the desire of the President and all members of the Cabinet.

Application was made to-day for a copy of the
British note for publication, but without success, the refusal being based on the ground that
to furnish it would not only be against precedent
but disrespectful to the British Government at
this stage of the proceedings. And it was further said to-night, by a high executive officer,
that not even the substance of the British note
could now be communicated through an official
source, nor had it been repeated to any private
parties. At the same time it was remarked that
as the note was of a friendly character and
couched in delicate language, and as the reply
would be in like temper, there was no cause
whatever for apprehension as to the continuance
of peace between the two countries.

The Hon. Charles Francis Adams remained at
the Executive Mansion but a short time after
the Cabinet assembled, having spent a few minutes in conversation with them.

From the Evening Mail. altogether honorable to both nations, throug

From the Evening Mail. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—The note of Earl Granville, which was received here yesterday, is substantially as follows:

substantially as follows:

Her Majesty's Government regrets the necessity, this time, of calling the attention of the United State to the important fact that in the case filed by the Unit States at Geneva, the United State have included claifor indirect losses which were not understood on i part of Her Majesty's Commissioner to be within province of the arbitrators appointed under the Ires of Washington, to award damages resulting from the predations of the rebel cruisers alleged to habe the interest of the rebel cruisers alleged to habe the interest of the rebel cruisers alleged to habe the interest of the purpose of anticably settling the Alabama claif of the purpose of anticably settling the Alabama claif of the purpose of anticably settling the Alabama claif of the purpose of anticably settling the Alabama claif of the purpose of anticably settling the Alabama claif of the purpose of anticably settling the Alabama claif of the purpose of anticably settling the Alabama claif of the purpose of anticably settling the Alabama claif of the purpose of anticably settling the Alabama claif of the purpose of anticably settling the Alabama claif of the purpose of anticably settling the Alabama claif of the purpose of anticably settling the Alabama claif of the purpose of anticably settling the Alabama claif of the purpose of anticably settling the Alabama claif of the purpose of anticably settling the Alabama claif of the purpose of anticably settling the Alabama claif of the purpose of tration on terms mutually agreeable to both attions.

Mr. Fish has prepared an answer to the above which will be submitted to the President at the session of the Cabinet to-day. It firmly main tains the stand already taken and reaffirms the claims presented in our case now before the British Government.

## A LIVELY BEAR FIGHT.

Farmer and his Wife Protecting their Cattle from Three Hungry Bears-Two of the Animals Killed after a Fierce Combat.

Joseph Ellmaker and his wife have made

Joseph Ellmaker and his wife have made a small clearing in Jackson township, Potter county, on which they have a comfortable log cabin, a small barn, several head of cattle, and a few pigs. About 9 o'clock on Thursday evening Mr. Ellmaker heard a great commotion among his cattle and pigs at the barn. On rushing out to ascertain the cause, imagine his surprise on finding that an old bear and two cubs had thrown the calf down, and were preparing to drag it out of the yard. The cubs were running around snapping their teeth and uttering half suppressed growls of delight at the prospect of a "square meal."

Mr. Ellmaker returned to the house at once, and made preparations to attack the bears. He seized his rife, and his wife armed herself with a long-handled double-bitted axe. Thus armed held and feroclous by hunger, did not seem in clined to give up their prey. Rising upon her haunches the old bear showed fight, and the cubs crouched behind her, snarling hercely. Mr. Ellmaker raised his rife and fired at the black monster, thinking that if she were killed the cubs could be easily despatched or driven off. But he missed his aim, and only broke the forepaw of the animal. With a flerce growt of rage the old bear rushed at her assailants, followed by the cubs. They stood their ground for a few minutes, Mr. Ellmaker clubbling his rife, while his wife cut one of the cubs severely in the shoulder with the axe.

The rage of the animals became fearful, and the danger of facing them at once became apparent. Retreating rapidly to the house, they barred the door and prepared to defend themselves. Mr. Ellmaker reloaded his rifle, and firing through the window killed a cub. The old bear now attempted to climb the log house, but owing to her broken paw could not do so. Another shot from the rifle wounded her severey in the head, when she set up the most hideous howls of rage. The animals loitered around until midnight, when she set up the most hideous howls of rage. The verified and all helds and the set of the should and liming

Another shot from the rifle wounded her severely in the head, when she set up the most hideous
howles of rage. The animals loitered around
until midnight, when they retired and all became still. In the morning the old bear was
found dead about six hundred yards from the
house, and the cub lay where it fell in the early
part of the engagement. The other had disappeared in the forest.

The two dead hears were secured and dressed.
The old one weighed 380 pounds, and the cub 136.

## GERMAN REFORMERS.

The Seventy's Charter Approved by the Ger-

mans-A Committee to Urge its Passage at Albany-Dr. Tauszky's Joke. The Beethoven Hall in Fifth street was filled last night with delegates belonging to the German Reform Central Committee, Oswald Ot tendorfer presiding. After a sharp debate, in which Mr. Ottendorfer, Mr. S. Kauffman, and others made able speeches, the Seventy's charter was endorsed, and the Legislature urged to pass it. A new departure in parliamentary law was brought forward by Dr. Tauszky, who made a motion and then opposed it. A titter ran through all the delegates and the house was convulsed, when the doctor tried to right him self, and only made things worse. A committee of three was appointed to go to Albany with a memorial.

of three was appointed to go to Albany with a memorial.

Mr. Ottenderfer said that Comptroller Green would be the most unpopular man next month, because he will not step outside of the law to pay claims against the city. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the proceedings of Comptroller Andrew H. Green, in the Administration of his other and in the payment of claims against the City Treasury, to be strictly guided by the provisions of the law, are nightly commendable, and the most efficient means to accomplish the necessary reform.

Recolved, That we tender to Mr. Andrew H. Green our sincere acknowledgment for his efforts, and request him, in the prosecution of his work, to be deterred neither by intimidations nor influences, and assure him that he can confidently rely on the consent and support of all intelligent citizens.

Vanderbilt's Railroad Tax to be Collected-

Decision of Commissioner Douglass. Washington, Feb. 23.—The following Internal Revenue decisions have been rendered:

Revenue decisions have been rendered:

1. Commissioner Douglass decides that the issue of interest certificates to the amount of \$23,06,000 on the jund day of December, 1868 by the New Yok Central Railroad Company is substantially a serip dividend, and taxable under the Internal Reveaue Laws.

2. That the admission of the company made, and yet of record, when the said certificates were issued that they were based on the carnings of the road and expenditures of the company equal in amount to eighty per cent, of the stock of the company—\$23,06,000 being the amount of the scrip dividend, is binding, and not to be disregarded as against the rights of the Government, though subsequently contradicted by the testimony of the counsel of the company; that the Commissioner in the matter of admissions and contradictory explanation, has the power of a Court to judge of and except or reject the explanatory evidence.

3. That only such earnings, incomes, gains, or properly as are represented after September, 1892—the date of the first income tax law—are flable to taxation.

4. That the measure of valuation for the taxation of the first income tax law—are flable to taxation.

4. That the measure of valuation for the taxation of the first income tax law—are flable to taxation, and the presentation of the company, the scrip sectually represents country given by the company will prevail in adjusting taxation.

5. That so much of the dividend so belongs to the period from september, 1892 to september, 1893, is to be lengt the proportionate amount between 1892 and 1892 to the period from september, 1892 to september as a proper flowering in the laxed. In this case as a free proper locate amount between 1892 and 1892 to 1892 is what must be taxed. In this case ax affected amount to \$9.21440, on which a tax of five percentional be collected. The North Carolina Scuntorship.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Senator Logan is en-aged in preparing the report for bimself and Senators dorton and Thurman against the claim of Grn. Abbo o the vacant seat from North Carolina, and Senato o the vacant seat from North Carolina, and Senate arpenter, for himself and Mr. Rice, is preparing th miliarity report in the control of Abbet.

The credentia of a tor vol Abbet.
The credentia of a tor vol Abbet.
The credentia of the control of the Committee on Electivation Privileges, fils cast disposed of the control of the contr

Senator Trumbull's Great Speech. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The speech of Senate frumbuil to-day has made a great talk, and is generall accepted as a declaration of principles on which he wil run as an independent candidate for the Presidency I fore, Grant is renominated. Senator Morton was put forward to attack but, but did not come off very suc-ceptul. Settlet rays has the fore for Monday, and the debate looks like running two weeks yet.

the debate looks like running two weeks yet.

The New York Life Insurance Company, one of the oldest and host managed institutions in the country, publishes a statement in our advertising columns, from which its cash assets appear to have been, on Jan. 1, 1872, \$18,803,768, with a divisible surplus of \$1.88.141. The company pull for looses during the year Ex-Gov. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, will lecture on "The Rights and Duties of Citizens," in the Cooper Institute this evening. The lecture is free.

on Jan. 1, 1873, \$18,888,108, with a divisible surplus of \$1,488,134. The company paid for losses during the year 1871, \$1,818,858, and for dividends to policy-holders, \$49,678. Its investments are all of the first class, and will lecture on "The Bights and Duties of Citizens," in the Cooper Institute this evening. The lecture is free. Gov. Hawley ought to have a good audience, as he is a show the company to deserve the entire confidence of AMUSEMENTS.

The Vocal Society's Concert.

Our city has been peculiarly unfortunate n the matter of its oratorio societies. There have been none that have reflected upon it any great degree of credit, and we have had the mortification of seeing other and smaller cities take the lead of us in this direction. Even the little town of Salem boasts a superior choral organization of this class. But there are compensations, and one of them is the Vocal Society, which makes a specialty of madrigal singing, and which under Mr. Mosenthal's very abig direction has become as efficient a body of ingers as any in the country. Although the society has this specialty to which

we have referred, in the revival of which it has taken a new and most happy musical departure, it has by no means confined itself to madrigals The programmes are framed in a broad, varied, and liberal spirit. The German part-song writers find a place there, and the solos, which relieve and contrast with the choral parts, are selected from all sources from the time of Bach to the balladists of our own day. It is pleasant to find the name of Henry Leslie among the rest, for ho is a composer but little known here, and yet ho stands in the front rank in England. There he led for many years the Musical Society of Amateurs, a club not unlike the Vocal Society in its mate. rial and aims, and when that dissolved, he formed the still more famous organization known as Mr. Leslie's Choir, which became a revelation to the people of the perfection of expression that could be reached by a large and severely trained body of vocalists. Leslie has written a little of almost every class of composition stringed quartettes, symphonies, oratorios, and overtures; but after all, his vocal works bear the palm; and what fine work he could do in this direction was amply illustrated by the exquisite trio for soprano. alto, and tenor, "O Memory, fond Memory!" and the quartette "How sweet the moonlight sleeps upon this bank!" both of which were upon the Vocal Society's programme on Thursday evening, and both of which were charmingly sung. The noblest, largest, and strongest piece upon

the programme was undoubtedly Mendelssohn's setting of the second pealm of David : the weakest was Mr. S. O. Dyer's chorus for men's voices, 'This is the Hour." This, after all, is a com pliment to the programme, since it indicates that it was strong even in its weakest part, For though Mr. Dyer has written in plain harmony, avoiding the quicksands of counterpoint, and though he has but echoed the wellworn forms of such lesser men as Abt, still his composition was smooth, melodious, and pleasant, even to not exciting. To this element of excitement Mendelssohn sufficiently appealed in his grand and beautiful psalm for double quartette and double choir. It is not only a work planned and executed with consummate skill, but it has also the character of inspiration, being written in that vein of exaltation and deep religious fervor which were among the high attributes of this many-sided composer. In presenting to the public such works as these, the Vocal Society

fulfils its highest and noblest mission. The solo as well as the chorus singing was of a high character. Miss Hattle and Miss Annie Buckley are unusually good vocalists, The former has a charming and unaffected manner, and a voice of sweet and sympathetic na ture; the latter is no less reliable a singer, but needs to be careful lest the metallic quality bee come the predominating one in her voice.

Mr. Baird is a vocalist who constantly improves. In quality of tone he has scarcely any superiors among our concert singers. Men of twice his reputation have not half his gifts. His voice and method are both in a marked degree like those of Mr. Santley. He enunciates at well, sings as simply and as purely, and with the same training would have made an artist of conspicuous merit.

## SUNBEAMS.

-The conscience fund in the Treasury at Washington now amounts to \$130,000. -" Doctor, come to Jesus," was the order which a Sedalia, Mo., physician found on his slat-

-In Scotland, recently, a prize fight between a woman and a man was broken up by the police.

—The name of the new Lieutenant-Governor of Louislana is Percy Bysshe Shelley Pinchback

-"Mumps and railroad schemes" ard said to be the prevailing diseases at the capital of Mains -In Allen county, Indiana, forty-one

couple were neatly and expeditiously divorced in on4 recently.

-A Hartford skating park proprietor advertises different rates of admission for "grown" pegs

-The London Lancet thinks that during e coming spring, or early in the summer, cholera will reappear in Western Europe.

-At Reading, Conn., there being no hearse in the town, the coffin at a recent funeral was taken to the grave in a coal cart. -Coleridge tells of a man who had such

an overwhelming self-esteem, that he never spoke of himself without taking off his hat. -A female thief was recently arrested in Keokuk, Iowa, who answered to the appellation, "Rav tling Marth, from the State of Mizoo."

-A New Orleans paper says that a young widow in that city, who writes well, "is training her elf for an editor." Who is the editor she is training

-It is a singular fact that at a colored masquerade in Paterson, N. J., the other night, there was but one black mask in the ball room. All the other

-A veteran observer says: "I never place much reliance on a man who is always telling what he would have done had he been there. I have noticed that somehow this kind of people never get the

-A farmer residing near Utica, N. Y., while being run away with by a pair of frightened horses, shouted, "I leave my wife \$10,000; no time to make a will." He is still alive, but badly bruised. -Mamma (to Naughty Boy)-You should ilways behave the same, whether you are in company of

iot. Naughty Boy-Well, ma, why don't you behave the ame as you do to company, and press us to have snother -A man recently drawn as a juror at White River Bottom, Ind., came in from the country to state that he hadn't been to the city before for thirts

ears, and did not know who had been President since Andrew Jackson. -A recently arrived English servant girl pitched a cup of scalding coffee into her mistress' face, at San Francisco, because the lady hoped the Prince of Wales would die. She is now looking for another place

British family preferred-references unexception -A fire in an Indiana town was put out a few days ago, by a troop of boys, who bombarded it furiously with snowballs. This snowball brigade con-

-Among the "answers to correspondents" we find the following: " To M. J. M.—We must do cline to print your poem on 'A Drowned Boy.' In the

first verse you speak of your subject as floating on the water, and in the second as 'lying on his bier.' Which -A teacher in a school not a hundred

miles from Augusts, gave out the word "eucharist" is the spelling exercise, and then asked one of the pupili to give the definition of the word. Fancy the feelings of the teacher when he asked, "Doesn's it mean a first

-Articles of silver offered as wedding presents have been voted, not exactly vulgar, but 'under sultivated and unrefined.' Instead of these, worst of tr, slatues, and paintings, "something about whole sentiment can be entwined," are henceforth to be the hings to proffer to the newly wedded.

-Arkansas journalism is peculiar. The ort Smith Port of nails its colors to the

\*\* Por President of the United State

U. S. GRANT.

For Governor of Arkansas,
Not 30. BROOKS BY A

-The Japanese Minister at Washington estres to send afteen American half s to his each the English language and ordinary by ducation. Nearly four hundred application rom ladies employed in the departm cen received. The pay is \$1,500 per s

bermen have to melt snow to drink